

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Gen. Korniloff has apparently succeeded in getting killed again.

A Chicago man predicts a universal language as an outcome of the war.

Playing a waiting game is making the change so that the tip is provided for.

If the German navy was mobilized, as was reported, it has succeeded very well in keeping out of sight.

Doesn't make much difference whose vessels are "chartered" just so that Australian wheat is made available.

Not Goodwin says marriage should be made more difficult. All of Nat's wives have said he made it difficult.

It is freely admitted that the man who wanted to get some horse sense into congress was not very successful.

Cuba is coming strong. She has just appropriated \$6,000,000 for the war. And Cuba is hardly as big as Tennessee.

The Huns are now claiming Napoleon was a German. Well—if he was he was so ashamed of it he kept it a secret.

Gen. Maurice is drawing half pay, now that he is retired. If he's doing nothing, perhaps he is earning the money.

Somebody traces the lynching habit to German propaganda. Had no idea agents of the Kaiser had been at work so long.

It will be two years Friday since Italy entered the war. Here's hoping she makes everybody remember the date and fact.

There is justifiably some uneasiness among Germans on the fronts where Australians and Canadians are expected to attack.

Uncle Sam may close all saloons within half a mile of the Brooklyn navy yard. The navy always does its best work on water.

Von Hertling opposed the alliance with Austria. But it will probably be explained to him later that it was in reality an annexation.

Arthur Brisbane took his typewriter in hand the other day to tell us what he knows about spirit return. But he didn't tell us very much.

The experiment of working enemy aliens on the farm is being tried in Arkansas. Work on the farm is of first importance just now.

When William H. Taft and Frank P. Hall can agree on terms of a labor settlement, the same ought to be acceptable to their principals.

A "temporary dictator" has been chosen for Finland. The tenure of a man bearing such a name as he does should be as brief as possible.

Notwithstanding alleged American aircraft scandals, the Hun is daily experiencing more trouble in his efforts to smother allied troop movements.

Faith without works is said to be dead faith. But the concrete ship "Faith" has gone on its voyage, and seventy-five more are to be constructed.

Calmness in Ireland following last Saturday's arrests has been so unbroken as to occasion surprise and comment. What does it portend, if anything?

No question is ever settled until it is settled right, declares the poet. And the allies do not believe the German treaties of peace with Russia provided a "right" settlement.

The suggestion of compulsory marriages and compulsory production of offspring, while it has not been and perhaps will not be adopted, is peculiarly Germanesque.

The versatility of the resources and opportunities of this country are illustrated by the fact that a California man declares he is cleaning up \$5,000 a year in cucumbers.

A total eclipse of the sun, visible in a narrow strip extending diagonally across the country, is billed to occur June 8. An eclipse is expected to be visible in Berlin a little later.

There are some folks who will not believe that the Overman bill has vindicated its enactment until George Creel has been reorganized out of the bureau of public information.

## WHERE THE BILLION WENT.

That aircraft investigation has not yet got going with the momentum that preliminary proceedings had led us to expect. Since Mr. Borglum dramatically declared that "the nation demands to know why a billion dollars in eleven months has provided us with no airplanes," little detailed information, beyond the fact that Mr. Borglum didn't get any of it, has been made public. Official probes are in progress, however, and will perhaps eventually provide the desired information. For, while Mr. Borglum was, in large measure, expressing his own chagrin, the nation does want to know all about it.

But gradually bits of information are coming to light. While official probes tell us little from day to day of their progress, the ever watchful newspapers are looking into the situation with no other purpose than to print their findings. The New York Sun has made an even worse showing than Artur Borglum. It has figured out a total for "aviation costs for the current year" of \$1,145,950,000. And this has led the New York Evening Post, which is always sane and sober, to analyze the Sun's statement. It has directed attention to a balance sheet which was printed on the first page of the Congressional Record of May 10. Here is the story which the Post tells:

"This balance sheet shows that up to that date the appropriations for the entire signal corps have been \$749,886,052.63, which is near enough to a billion dollars to be correct for agricultural purposes. But when we turn to the column, 'Cash disbursements,' we find that the treasury has actually handed out the sum of \$316,517,316.36. This, moreover, embraces every form of the signal corps service, including the purchase or lease of lands and the construction of schools, flying fields, etc., at home and abroad. The aviation program we are all thinking of falls under title 1, equipment division, including airplanes, engines and their spare parts, transport, general equipment, special clothing, ordnance and ammunition; with a total disbursement of \$163,116,749.48. This is the crucial item. It is out of this sum that Mr. Borglum's billion dollars has been lost or stolen. And it is this sum which the reader may be warned to keep in mind, the next time he is invited to confuse appropriations with costs, to assume that every dollar authorized is immediately spent. We do not contemplate with equanimity the possibilities of graft, even to the extent of one hundred and sixty odd millions. No doubt the question needs to be looked into. But the difference between this amount and the billion dollars of Mr. Borglum or the \$1,145,950,000 of the Sun does measure the coolness of spirit and the mathematical judgment with which the 'shame' of aviation is being discussed."

Perhaps the discovery that only \$163,116,749.48, all told, has been expended for actual airplane work has operated to cool the ardor of sensation seekers, though, of course, the subject should not be dropped until we learn what became of the 48 cents. Perhaps, also, the fact that \$749,886,052.63 comprises the total of all signal corps appropriation, not merely for airplanes, has served to decrease popular interest in it. Borglum's quest for the "billion." Developments, to date, indicate an instance of much cry with not enough wool to compensate.

But this does not mean that an investigation is not justified. There has probably been much blundering and inefficiency, causing provoking delays. It is well that congress should keep close upon the trail of every appropriation, even through the president might think it unnecessary. Congress is the people acting through representatives. It should keep itself informed and keep the people informed regarding the expedition and efficiency with which their affairs are being conducted.

It is well enough to be prepared, however, for revelations showing the waste of something less than \$1,000,000,000 on the airplane program.

## CAMPAIGN TO GO ON.

News from every quarter is to the effect that Red Cross contributions are going over the top. There is a manifest eagerness everywhere to subscribe funds for this great work. Probably half the week allotted will be sufficient to make up the amount asked for. But it has been decided to continue the campaign until everybody has had opportunity to share in the glorious work. Every penny raised will be needed, and, as Fred Gannett once remarked, a surplus is ever so much more easily handled than a deficit. The News is in receipt of the following telegram from S. Walters McGill, state campaign director:

"Great wave patriotic enthusiasm sweeping the state, many counties doubling their quotas. Campaign to continue regardless of quotas. Red Cross needs and can use well every dollar, therefore urge that the campaign be continued so that everybody may contribute."

The need is so great there is little probability that it can be adequately supplied by the Red Cross, whatever the amount subscribed for its use. But it is trying, man fashion, to carry the work of relief as far as its means will permit. Don't be afraid that there will be too much or that the money subscribed will be wasted.

Everybody wants to help, and everybody should have the opportunity. The campaign should and will go on until this opportunity is afforded. But that needn't take long. Let us be pushed for all it is worth.

"If the democratic party has authority to submit this measure by counties," declares the Montgomery Advertiser, "through the county executive committee, it has the authority to submit it to the state at large," referring to the federal prohibition amendment. The party has no authority in either instance. No party may submit a matter to a referendum except among its own members. The federal amendment has already been submitted by congress without the intervention of any party and is on its way to consideration before the legislature, members of which in Alabama, as in Tennessee, are shown this fall.

## "THROUGH SIMPLE METHODS."

More and more the financial condition of the state of Tennessee is coming to be recognized as the paramount issue in politics this year. In the course of a circular letter accompanying his announcement, Hon. Austin Peay declares: "I am seeking the office of governor to correct this situation and wish the office for no other purpose." Judge A. H. Roberts has made somewhat similar declarations.

It seems that there is a reasonably clear understanding of the situation which, it occurs to us, is one of the first requisites to an adequate remedy. But it has appeared to us that the working out of a measure—or measures—which would bring relief might be more difficult than candidates for governor seem to appreciate. In the further course of his letter, Mr. Peay says:

"The existing situation can undoubtedly be corrected without the imposition of further taxes on the general property of the state, through simple methods, which I have in mind, and I am asking the privilege of performing that important service for the people."

That statement is refreshingly direct and positive. Yet when we undertake to expand it and translate it into action several questions arise. The first of these would probably be, what are those "simple methods," which Mr. Peay has "in mind"? The people are so anxious about getting results, we believe, that they would like to study the plans proposed for their government.

Everybody—or, at least, a great many—understands that the taxes paid by Tennesseans are not equal and uniform throughout the state, as the constitution requires, and that the reform of the tax system is a perennial issue until it is consummated. When that is accomplished, it will make possible the raising of additional revenue "without the imposition of further taxes" and without increasing tax valuations in several of the larger counties.

But is increasing revenues the sum total of the reform proposed for Tennessee finances? Is it to be "simply" a method of getting more money to spend, or is there to be a cutting down on expenditures? If the latter, where and how? Both Mr. Peay and Judge Roberts seem to think the process required to correct present untoward conditions is simple and easily applied, but neither goes much into detail. Both intimate that there has been extravagance, but neither—and particularly Mr. Peay—is very explicit as to how this is to be cured.

We do not think we are mistaken in saying that the people would like to know whether contemplated plans for safeguarding the solvency of the treasury include in their purpose anything more than an increase of revenues—whether any part of the work is to be accomplished through economies, and, if so, about what proportion. We believe it would be good politics for candidates to discuss with the people this particular phase of the situation.

There is a more or less prevalent impression among the people that the state has more government than it needs, that there are not a few officials, boards and commissions on the public payroll that might be entirely dispensed with, without detriment, or very considerably reduced. The war is imposing heavy burdens, and the elimination of luxuries is imperative. Useless and expensive offices and officials ought to be among the first economies. If candidates have anything of this kind in mind, it would make interesting reading for voters.

## WHY NOT, INDEED?

Says the Nashville Banner: "Davidson county is entitled to two members of the state senate. Why not requisition two strong men for the places?"

The echo to similar inquiries all over the state is, why not? Legislating for the people is always an important task and is peculiarly so at this time. Why be so indifferent about the matter? Why, indeed, not draft the best men available and commission them for the duty? Why expect good service from those who want the job for the pay there is in it?

The work of the next session of the Tennessee legislature will be very much of a business proposition. It will require strong, capable men to make it a success. That sort of men are usually already employed, but they may be prevailed upon, in many instances, to undertake the service as a patriotic duty if shown that they are needed and wanted.

In ten months this country exported 110,000,000 bushels of wheat, while, normally speaking, it only had 10,000,000 bushels to spare. The balance represented savings to win the war.

## THE FOOD SITUATION.

A hungry man is said to be an angry man, but the illustration has its limits. In order to fight effectively, to deal with all that count, a man must be pretty well fed. The soldier who does not get enough to eat will not prove the equal of one who has a sufficient amount.

Just now reports are again persisting that there is not enough food for common comfort in Germany and Austria. This is probably more particularly true of Austria, since that country has apparently been doing little in the fighting line for some time. There have been popular discontent, notably at Prague, and all of the government's resources seem to be required to preserve even a semblance of internal order.

From the Ukraine come stories that Germans are requisitioning all the food they can find, and the terrified inhabitants are burning it to keep it out of the invader's hands. Everywhere the same plaint—not enough to eat. Verily, the truth of Mr. Hoover's slogan that "food will win the war" is slowly dawning upon us.

The allies must be protected from the plight which has apparently befallen their enemies. The food pro-

duction outlook has greatly improved, but the necessity for conservation is not yet past. Don't let anything perishable go to waste if it can possibly be avoided.

George Creel's apology was complete and manly, but, as the Springfield Republican suggests, it did not increase the public estimate of his ability to handle so delicate a responsibility.

Austria is not doing much in the war business, and some have predicted that she would soon drop out of the game. She is probably now too busy with internal matters to fight very effectively away from home.

## TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

## Why Not Watson Also?

Editor The News:

Please allow me space for a few words about the political question in Hamilton county. Some time ago the party leaders expressed the desire that efforts be made to have as little campaigning for office as possible, because of the condition of the country at this time. The democratic nomination, however, has been made in accordance with public sentiment, the republicans endorsing certain candidates, whose records merited such action. This was wise and proper. But there is one county official, whose record is as good as any present officer, whom the republican county convention and committee has refused to endorse, namely, Hon. Charles E. Watson, county court clerk. There is question in the minds of many voters why such action was not taken.

Mr. Watson has made one of the best officers the county has ever had. His office has been brought up to the highest state of efficiency. Those who have business there have been able to get better results in less time than ever before. He has been painstaking and courteous to all classes. This his first term, and precedent demands a second term, all things being equal. He is popular and all will agree none can be found in Hamilton county to do better than he has done.

The republicans have failed to nominate a man for the place; no republican has made public his desire to run for the place; and in view of past expressions and actions many are wondering why he, too, was not endorsed for county court clerk.

If there is a sincere desire to avoid political contests this year, why the hesitation? Is there some one who wants to offer for the place and is fearful of his ability to win, or even make a good showing? Is it simply a desire, then, to keep the other fellow from eating the hay?

Is there an axe to grind and some one feels that withholding an endorsement to the last minute will cause the grindstone to come forth? There are many voters who intend to support Mr. Watson, irrespective of party, and who will be sufficiently strong to make him a winner regardless of who runs against him.

The people are in no mood for petty politics. They are calling for men to lead, not for men to follow. The negro is in a humor for politics this year. The silent vote, the people who are aroused today as never before, are demanding action. The time is ripe for the ratifying of ambitions regardless of fitness, and hundreds of voters are patiently waiting to see what the republicans are going to do. The people are not to be deceived as well as thoughtful. But whatever comes, Charles E. Watson will continue to serve Hamilton county as county court clerk. There are forces at work that must be reckoned with in days to come in this city and county, and they would like to know the reason why of many things.

Hoping that an endorsement, officially though belated, will be given Charles E. Watson by our honest, consistent republican leaders and party, I am, humbly yours as a voice of many.

(Rev.) H. MALLORY BLACK.  
320 Douglas street, May 21.

## "Practical Politics."

Editor The News:

I note in The News, dated May 18, that my friend John T. Herlihy, a step-brother of the republican nomination for sheriff. Now, I, for one, am not in the least surprised at John's action in refusing to run the race for the office of high sheriff of Hamilton county this year. John has been a head-over-head in Hamilton county politics long enough to learn a few things that every voter in the county may not yet have learned, and one of those things is that there is an element of so-called republicans and so-called democrats in Hamilton county that hang together like a ring of bolshoi sausages. But that John Herlihy's name was remembered Shell Loomis and the campaign of 1914; also our departed friend and high-class citizen, John Seagle, and the campaign of 1916! It has been said that the republican nomination for sheriff in 1914 cost Shell Loomis approximately \$20,000, and that the honor of heading the republican party with the nomination for sheriff in 1916 cost John Seagle his life. I do not know, of course, whether that is true or not; however, it did look very much like the local politicians in the republican and democratic camps arranged for the two good citizens to head the republican ticket to please some high-minded republicans and thereby get them to vote the republican ticket. The republican party supported the democratic candidate for sheriff, both in 1914 and 1916. It is funny how the local politicians play the game of "practical politics." When it is necessary they will show out on the political board a "dry" candidate to pacify the "dry" voters in the party, but if it becomes necessary they will "sway" him off to protect "the appointed."

As the game of "practical politics" has been played in Hamilton county for several years, it is absolutely necessary that the republican party and the republican organizations to have "wet" leaders and "dry" leaders, and progressive and reactionary leaders. Then whichever is needed to keep the "appointed" politics in control, yes, tomorrow, tomorrow and forever more will be shot out in the king run for nomination and election or defeat, just as it pleases the inner circle of Hamilton county politicians. After all, it seems, it is only "practical politics" that secures the offices in Hamilton county.

C. A. DAGLEY.

## Problems After Peace.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

When this war has been brought to a successful conclusion by the achievement of democracy for most peoples and the establishment of a league of nations to enforce peace, we must still face the problem of natural, as opposed to man-made, imperialism. If nations retain their present general characteristics, the process of time will slowly evolve a system of inequality which will in the end breed more rivalry and

## OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

NO, MRS. TRUE, I CAN'T HELP YOU WITH THE HOUSE-CLEANING TODAY. I HAVE TOO MUCH TO ATTEND TO IN CONNECTION WITH WAR WORK. THE WORLD HAS GOT TO BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY!



YOU'LL STAY RIGHT HERE! WAR WORK BEGINS AT HOME! AND ANOTHER THING: I DON'T APPROVE OF MAKING THIS WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, AND NEITHER DOES ANY OTHER GOOD REPUBLICAN!



## THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Mr. Bullwinkle you know, girls; but Miss Irene Cackberry and Miss Gladys Cackberry, this is Dr. Gilbert Gumm, our popular and rising young dentist."

"I saw the dentist," said Mrs. Jarr, introducing the young people, as the Cackberry sisters came into the room with their arms entwined. How those dear girls loved one another!

Mr. Bullwinkle gaped foolishly, while Dr. Gumm, to prove he was a rising young dentist, at least, got up from the sofa and came forward, saying, "Charmed, indeed!"

Both the sisters blushed in maidenly modesty and murmured they were pleased to meet the callers.

Dr. Gilbert Gumm was there with the proper reply. It was to the effect that the pleasure was mutual.

Young Mr. Bullwinkle grinned again, then gulped and shuffled over to the piano stool and set down on it with his thumbs back on the piano lid, as though to indicate no discord should mar the occasion, and that the piano was not to be played without resistance on his part, so far as his strength would allow.

Dr. Gumm is one of our leading young dentists in the city, and he is a rising young dentist.

"And not to speak professionally," murmured the young dentist in return, "if the young ladies have sweet teeth to fill."

The eminent young practitioner filled out the sentence by producing a box of bubble gum for purposes—that is, it had about eight ounces of candy in it, camouflaged with about a pound of tin foil, ribbons, lace paper and cute little pasteboard partitions—the whole affair bearing the trademark of one of the manufacturers of sweetstuffs who were able, even before the war, to prove that sugar can sell at a dollar a pound.

Miss Gladys Cackberry being the nearest, took the box of candy, deftly tore open the wrapper, and then, with a loving smile, presented the box to the

"Sweets to the sweet, young ladies!" said Dr. Gumm, who was renowned for his brilliant wit, and he took his seat on the sofa between the Cackberry girls, while young Mr. Bullwinkle gazed at him with awe and envy and wondered how some fellows could think up bright things so quickly.

"Yes, you sit right there between us!" cried Miss Gladys Cackberry, "and we'll make Mr. Bullwinkle watch you to see that you behave yourself!"

"A rose between two thorns, young ladies!" said the life of the party, while all laughed at the impromptu bonnet except young Mr. Bullwinkle, who still sat guarding the piano from attack and wondering how some fellows could think up some things right out of their own heads in a flash, just like that!

"And now you are a prisoner of war!" cried Mrs. Jarr. "You know, both the dear girls have enlisted in the Young Ladies' Auxiliary to Entertain Our Boys Who Are Going Abroad."

Young Mr. Bullwinkle's jaw dropped. He had done everything he knew to prevent his going abroad—at least till after the war was over.

"I think I shall join the dental corps. Do you know how many dentists have gone abroad to fill up the gaps?" remarked Dr. Gumm, and he toyed with his matty Vandyske beard.

"I saw the Blue Devils, the French soldiers who had been in the trenches, when they were here speaking for the liberty loan," remarked Miss Irene Cackberry, "and the thought occurred to me then, 'Why are men with beards so strongly masculine in appearance, as compared with smooth-shaven men?' Ah, I know you will all agree with me that a beard adds such strength and dignity, such manliness! Don't you think so, Mr. Bullwinkle?"

Mr. Bullwinkle blinked, felt his beardless chin and murmured something to the effect that the most interesting thing he had seen at Barnum's circus had been Madame Ursus, the bearded lady.

"Ah, yes," cried the irrepressible Dr. Gumm, "how must have reminded you of the popular novel, 'Not Like Other Girls,' and he went over and pushed the stunned young Mr. Bullwinkle away from the piano and began to play and sing 'The Tanks Star in Yankee' which is not only the very latest soldier song but could be regarded as a delicate tribute to the dental corps, U. S. A., he expected to join.

perpetuate no old elements of discord. Under such a system discord will promptly reintroduce itself. A change in the nature of the state as something above right and morality must be dropped; and it must become a servant taking commands, not a master distributing favors. It must be no longer an object of worship, but a useful device. And to attain this we must relinquish all power of discrimination for the benefit of races, nationalities, or classes. There must be no concessions, no subject colonies. Boundaries must be made stable by the usual theses of predatory interests on both sides of the line of equity and justice and opportunity. Since rivalry is based upon privilege we must abandon privilege. Until we do we are always open to the chicanery of predatory interests that snatch at wealth across the borders, calling back meanwhile for the protection of the government's long arm. Who has forgotten how nearly they forced us into an unjust war upon Mexico?"

There will always be opponents of such a scheme too well satisfied with the immediate results of the present plan to sacrifice its advantages in the hand for world peace a century hence. To the thoughtless, whether capitalist or workman, it may seem profitable to rob adjacent territory under the threat of big guns. But the disappearance of war is only possible with the disappearance of predatory interests that snatch at wealth across the borders, calling back meanwhile for the protection of the government's long arm. Who has forgotten how nearly they forced us into an unjust war upon Mexico?"

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